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His Majesty was quiet yesterday, has had four hours sleep in the night, but is not quiet this morning.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

## A PROCLAMATION.

NUGENT BUCKINGHAM.

WHEREAS the Parliament of this kingdom now stands prorogued to Tuesday the twentieth day of January instant; we do publish and declare, that the said Parliament be, and accordingly the said Parliament is, hereby further prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of February next, then to be held at Dublin, and sit for the dispatch of business: Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament, are to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 18th day of January, 1789.

By his Excellency's command,  
Allyn Fitz-Herbert.

GOD Save the KING.

Dublin Castle, January 14, 1789.

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable William Brabazon Ponsonby, and the Right Honourable Charles Lord Loftus, to be his Majesty's Postmasters-General of Ireland.

Kirkcubbin, December 4.

On the 28th of November last, died his Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, of a fit of apoplexy.

Dresden, Dec. 20.

A considerable number of military promotions took place here last week. General Benckendorf is appointed Commander in Chief of the horse guards, and Count de Bellegarde succeeds him as Inspector of Cavalry. Six Colonels are advanced to the rank of Major-General, and two Major-Generals are made Lieutenant-Generals.

Madrid, Dec. 29.

Prince de Masserano, Captain of the Life Guards, was, on his return from the funeral of the late King, promoted to the rank of Maréchal de Camp.

His Catholic Majesty has issued two decrees, by one of which it is declared, that all debts contracted by the late King are to be considered as debts of the Crown, and discharged as speedily as the urgencies of Government, the state of the revenues, and the quality of the debts will allow; and by the second, his Majesty extends his beneficence to the debts of his Royal predecessors Ferdinand VI. and Philip V. under certain modifications and restrictions.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 1.—France, 1.  
Due—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

PREVIOUS TO THEIR LORDSHIPS.

the business of the day, some little of their time was taken up by the introduction of a drayman at their bar, who had been insolent, and interrupted the passage to the House; this insolence continuing, he was ordered into custody, and committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell. At a little before five, their Lordships resolved themselves into a committee upon the

STATE OF THE NATION.

Lord Wallingham in the chair, when the third resolution being read by the Clerk,

Lord Stormont rose, and, in a very few words, stated his objection to the resolution as it then stood, and moved that the words, "And to be continued for a limited time," be added to the resolution.

Lord Cathcart followed the noble Viscount, in a speech of very considerable length without, however, as yet introducing a single new idea. He complimented Administration for having introduced a plan which so perfectly met his approbation; and concluded by alluding to a noble Lord's having on a former day expressed his wishes for an early opportunity for discussing the question; and yet, although that opportunity had occurred, his Lordship had not said a single word upon it.

Lord Rawdon finding himself thus personally called upon, declared he had not the least objection to giving his sentiments fully and fairly upon the resolutions at large; they were, he was free to say, not such as he had wished might be introduced; because they were in his opinion by no means calculated to settle the present unhappy business so well as it might have been done. He objected entirely to the system of placing any restrictions upon the Regent; he was appointed to act for his father during his melancholy situation, and for the advantage of him and the country at large. Now, how was it possible that he should be enabled to effect any thing for the benefit of either, if he was to be deprived of the means and power; These restrictions, and the arguments that had been made use of in their support, absolutely bore the complexion, that it was necessary to protect the afflicted Sire from any innovations of the son; but such an idea was not less absurd than unnatural; for leaving the virtues of the present Heir Apparent entirely out of the question, and speaking in the abstract of a, instead of the Prince of Wales, could any man suppose that if he possessed any inclination to intrude upon the rights of the Crown, that he would be enabled to find an administration hardy and abandoned enough to support his ambitious projects, or a parliament sufficiently wicked and profligate to give countenance to any such measure?

The Marquis of Carmarthen said, that as far as related to the noble personages so often, and perhaps necessarily alluded to, it was his pride that he had the honour of having lived, he would not say in personal friendship with them all, because he thought friendship too familiar a term for an honour he should never be able to express his high and grateful sense of. It was not often he presumed to trouble their Lordships with any of his sentiments, therefore when

he did, he hoped they would give him the credit to believe they were real, and as independent as any man's in that House; for although he might have, as most others had, a preference for a particular set of persons in their political opinions, yet he trusted he never should be found to attempt in himself, or support deceptions in others.

The Marquis Townshend saw no kind of advantage in dividing the parade of the Graws from the representative of it; if the great officers of the law were to attend upon the Regent, they might be considered of some use, but as they only attended, Majesty when he was in his public capacity, he could neither see why they were to be appropriated to him, while he was incapable of appearing in that capacity, or what possible distress could arise from this absence. His Lordship also wished to know whether the military part was also to be included, and whether, if the Prince Regent had any establishment of that kind at all, it was to be a new one for the purpose?

Lord Kinnaird and the Duke of Chandos rose together.

Lord Kinnaird having given way, the

Duke of Chandos said a few words upon the insinuations which had been thrown out respecting those noble Peers who belonged to his Majesty's household; declaring, that he considered himself as entirely free to give his vote according to his opinion—he never had had the least intimacy with the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the present administration, although he had an office in that administration; yet he had a great personal respect for him, because in his opinion he was the greatest minister this country ever saw. The noble Duke declared, that although in declining his office he should lament the loss of a beloved matter, the loss of the emoluments would not give him the least regret.

Lord Kinnaird expressed a wish that the question might be put upon the resolution then before the House, as he should beg leave to trouble their Lordships upon the last, when it came under their consideration.

The question was then put, when Lord Stormont's amendment was negatived without a division, and the resolution passed in its original form.

The fourth resolution was then read, relative to his Majesty's real and personal property.

Lord Loughborough was of opinion, that this property was sufficiently secured by the act of Queen Anne, and by the act relative to the civil list. He thought, therefore, that the resolution proposed was entirely useless, and if useful, it certainly was unbecoming, as it tended to cast a suspicious reflection upon the Prince of Wales.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that the personal property was not sufficiently secured by these acts, especially in copyhold estates, of which description he knew the King was possessed of some near East Sheen.

Lord Thurlow also thought the resolution necessary, because the King could be possessed of no property *jure coronæ*, but which would naturally become annexed to the Crown.

This drew on a conversation between the three learned Lords, but being at last agreed in point of principle, the resolution was put and passed.

his Majesty in the care of the Queen, putting the household under her direction, and empowering her to remove and appoint at pleasure; and for the purpose of appointing a Council of Advice upon the fulfilling the foregoing premises.

Lord Rawdon was of opinion that this resolution was made up of three distinct parts, totally unconnected with each other, and therefore he thought that they should be differently and distinctly considered; for this purpose he proposed making a motion to that effect.

Lord Thurlow did not see how that could be done.

Lord Rawdon upon this moved, that the words after "his Majesty should be entrusted to the care of the Queen," should be omitted.

Lord Thurlow deprecated the idea of striking the controul of the household from the care of his Majesty, which, he said, was the plain intention of the motion then before them. Would their Lordships for a moment indulge the idea of passing a vote to entrust the care of our Sovereign to the Queen, and then deprive him of all those attendants on state and royalty, to which he had been accustomed; it would be in fact putting him out to board and lodge, and treating him as though he was destitute of friends and connections; he would therefore claim for his Sovereign that duty, that respect, that attention, and that accommodation, which were his due—happy for this country, although our king was labouring under a most melancholy malady, it was not of that description to preclude all hopes of his recovery; so far from it, a speedy one was more than probable, and he would therefore wish their Lordships to consider what must be his feelings on his first recovery, should he find himself deprived of his family and confidential servants; those whom he had selected from the rest of his subjects to partake in his hours of relaxation.

The attempt, in his opinion, could not be too much reprobated, nor the intentions too much condemned. He was at full liberty, he said, to consider it in the manner he had done, not only on account of its irreverent tendency; he meant that remark not personally, but because the noble Lord who had moved to reject the household being appropriated to the use of his Majesty, had not told him what he intended to propose in its stead; and he trusted their Lordships would not suffer a Sovereign who had reigned so long in the heart of his people to find his love and benignity was so soon forgot.

Lord Rawdon felt a degree of indignation that an attempt should be made so lately to misrepresent his conduct and intentions. That noble and learned Lord, who had substituted an application to their feelings, instead of argument, had not a more sincere attachment to their Sovereign, nor more pure intentions than he had; and he insisted, that while he treated the intention of others with candour, his motives should not be condemned as sinister or mischievous, and he was glad the learned Lord had re-

traffed that idea as soon as said. He had never possessed an idea that, by this motion, his Majesty should be left in a distressing, or even a disagreeable situation; but he thought then, and was still of opinion, that the pomp of the household would, with much more propriety, be employed in supporting the dignity of the Regent, than remaining entirely useless, which it must do, if the resolution passed in the manner it had been introduced, as long as his Majesty's unhappy malady remained.

Lord Thurlow denied either having retracted any thing he had said, or saying any thing that required retraction. He had considered the proposition as it really stood, and he knew no other way to object to a mischievous measure, than by pointing out its mischievous tendency. He knew not whether the noble Lord had or had not perceived the evil. It was sufficient for him it applied to the case, and so he had expressed it; and even here he could not but remark, that the noble Lord had still avoided stating what were the words he meant to substitute in place of those, should their Lordships agree with him in rejecting the present.

Lord Loughborough was surprised that the noble and learned Lord should call upon his noble friend for an explanation of the words he meant to substitute, or condemn the mode in which he had made his motion, since it must be in the recollection of the House, that the motion had been absolutely framed agreeable to the mode which that learned Lord had pointed out.

Lord Stormont, in a most excellent speech, went into a full discussion of the evils that were likely to arise from the adoption of the present plan, since it was possible to create a dissension in that very family where the kingdom at large looked up with the most earnest wish to behold unanimity prevail—the wresting the patronage of the household from the active part of the executive government, was, he insisted on it, making a division of the powers of the Crown, and depriving it of that necessary influence which our forefathers had thought so essentially necessary to its consequence and importance; perhaps their Lordships would be much surprised at being told, that it included the patronage of salaries to the amount of more than 200,000 l. and included near four hundred appointments, many of which were held by noble Peers of the House, and respectable gentlemen who were members in another place. The other part of the resolution, which went to the appointment of a Council of Advice, in his Lordship's opinion, was inimical to every good purpose, and could only answer that of political designs; he should not be surprised to see the standard of Opposition raised within the walls of the palace: Her Majesty had long been endeared to her subjects, for they had found, besides her resplendent virtues, she had always possessed the forbearance, let whatever would be the shifts of the state, never to interfere with politics;—he hoped no ill advice would ever induce her to change that conduct, for he thought there could be no doubt that the attempt would be made. His Lordship went into an extensive field of investigation, and concluded, by observing, that he believed that those who like him had the happiness to be a father, would agree that the welfare,

more desirable than their own, and that a wound given to the son, was what could never be forgiven—greatness of mind might induce you to forgive a personal injury, but that to a child was deep and lasting.

Lord Thurlow rose in reply to the noble Viscount, and followed him in great part of his arguments. He reprobated the idea that there ever would be an opposite pursuit between the Queen and Prince of Wales; at least in politics. It was agreed on all hands, that that Royal Personage had not, for the space of more than six and twenty years, ever interfered in any thing of the kind, and therefore he was at a loss to conceive why he should now be suspected of taking any such step. As to the insinuation of the son being wounded, he would not hesitate to declare, that if he thought the present plan could be in the least injurious to him who deserved so much, he would be the first man to stand forward to intreat their Lordships to reject it; but he was decidedly of opinion that could not possibly be the case, because those powers withheld, he thought were not in the least necessary towards his carrying on the executive government of the country, with glory to himself, and advantage to the kingdom.

Lord Loughborough followed, and drew a fair conclusion, from many circumstances in history, that every thing of a serious nature would be to be apprehended from this establishing, as it were, a double court, with the labour and ostentatiousness in one, and rewards and patronage in the other. It would, he feared, be found to affect the government in every part—if a loan was necessary; that something in the dark might interfere, and pervert to its own advantage—if a treaty was on foot, it might undoubtedly be prevented by a cabal—such things, we were told by history, had been done, and therefore might be again—it might affect our army and navy. The intrigues of the Bedchamber had brought one of the greatest commanders this country ever saw into disgrace, what then might not be effected by a private council?—in every way he found it mischievous; and therefore he should give it his strongest opposition.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Thurlow, and Lord Kinnaird again spoke upon the subject, when there being a general cry for the question, the House divided upon Lord Rawdon's motion for dividing the resolutions, when the numbers were,

L O N D O N, JAN. 26.

The Prince of Wales will, for the future, be called "The Prince Regent," and his Court the same as was the King's in respect to levees, reception of Ambassadors, introductions, &c. except in the extent of his household.

The letter from a Great Personage upon the subject of the present debates in the two Houses of Parliament, which we had the pleasure of laying before our readers in our last, is so replete with sound constitutional sentiments, and expressed in such elegant and forcible language, as to give delight to every subject in the realm, who has the future prosperity of his country at heart.

The eloquence and ability of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be more admired, needs but to be more known. His letter to Mr. Pitt is undoubtedly a matter-piece of strong and compressed reasoning. Of his eloquence, one proof alone is necessary—that during the discussions, about two years since, respecting the liquidation of his debt, he, at a meeting of members at Carleton-house, in the interest of his Royal Highness, addressed them in a speech of an hour and a quarter, with a degree of fluency and force which would have done honour to the most practiced reasoner in either House of Parliament.

Yesterday at one o'clock there was a Council held at Carleton-house, which was attended by the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Cumberland, the Dukes of Portland, Northumberland, and Queensberry; the Marquis of Lothian; Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Stormont, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan.

The following Members of the Upper House have joined the Regent:—The Duke of St. Alban's, the Earl of Harrington, Lord Montford, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord Hawke, the Earl of Radnor and Lord Carteret.

The amount of patronage vested in her Majesty by the late Resolution of the Commons is computed at 260,000 l. sterling annually.

Her Majesty had another interview with the King in his apartment at Kew on Saturday evening, which lasted near an hour.

It is singularly remarkable, at these meetings the conversation is in German.

The following is the LETTER sent by Mr. Pitt to the Prince of Wales, on the subject of the RESOLUTIONS on the Regent.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

S I R,

The proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it necessary to propose to the House of Commons the particular measures to be taken for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority during the present interval, and your Royal Highness having some

Contents, 68

Non Contents, 91

Majority against the division, 23

The resolutions were then put in the form sent up by the Commons, and passed.

The House adjourned at half past twelve, to Monday next.

Die Veneris 23 Januarii 1789.

The House took into consideration this report

from the Committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the Commons delivered at a conference on Tuesday last.

And the said report being read by the Clerk, it was moved to agree with the Committee in the said report; and the same was (upon the question) ordered accordingly.

Dissentient.

1st. Because we firmly adhere to the principles and arguments on which we disapproved the resolutions formerly passed by this House, especially when the legislative power of the two Houses of Parliament, unconstitutionally assumed by those resolutions, is meant to be employed to restrict or suspend many important and essential branches of the Royal power, at the moment of the declared incapacity of the King.

2dly. Because we think the power of conferring the rank and privileges of the Peerage, as a reward to merit, is necessary to the Royal authority, in order to afford an incitement to vigorous exertions in the service of the State, and is more peculiarly necessary (like all other parts of the prerogative) when the Regal power is to be exercised by a substitute, with an authority uncertain and precarious in its duration; but especially on the present occasion, as it is the only branch of the prerogative sufficiently powerful to afford a remedy against such a combination in this House, as other parts of this system of restriction and mutilation have a natural and obvious tendency to produce.

And because we conceive that this restriction may create an interest in the Members of this House, to withhold their assent to restore the ancient power of the Crown in this respect.

3dly. Because we conceive, that by the substituting law of the land, his Majesty's property is sufficiently secured from any undue disposition and alienation, and the resolution on that subject can have no other effect but to convey to the public injurious suspicions and unjust imputations on the character and intentions of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

4thly. Because we are of opinion, that in order to maintain the proper dignity of the Crown, and preserve the due influence and respect which arises from the Great Officers of State, it is necessary that the person exercising the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, should be attended by those distinguished servants whose functions have been established for the purpose of adding weight and splendour to the regal office. We cannot agree to a division of the Royal power; to the creation of a fourth estate, unknown to the constitution of the country.

Frederick, Lothian,	Henry, Queensberry,	Derby, Hertford,
Devonshire, Andley,	Raidon, St John,	Cadogan, Boyle,
Craven, Bedford,	R. Landaff, Cholmondeley,	Maynard, Eglington,
Carlisle, Portchester,	Hereford, Peterborough,	Sandwich, Kinnaird,
Pelham, Breckinbale,	Cardiff, Southampton,	Aberdeen, Chr. Bristol,
Cassilis, Abergavenny,	Sharrbury, Chedworth,	May, Rodney,
Loughborough, Foley,	Huntingdon, Egmont,	Northampton, Fitzwilliam,
Ponsonby,		Buckinghamshire,

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TO LET OR SELL,  
**A Lodging fronting the High-street**  
of Canongate, in Reid's Court, consisting of a parlour, kitchen, servants room, and pantries, in first floor, and cellars below; with a laundry, drawing room and dining room, and a small bed chamber, and lobby, in second floor; four large bed chambers above, and one good garret room; a large coal cellar in the court, and pump-well. To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to three o'clock.  
For particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house, or James Clephan, shoemaker's cloth, Canongate.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of ARCHD. McDOWALL, Merchant and Broad-cloth Manufacturer in Edinburgh.  
THE Trustee on Mr McDOWALL's sequestrated estate, requests a general meeting of the said creditors in the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 20th of February next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider of proposals made by Mr McDOWALL, with regard to the effects at the Broad-cloth Factory.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of JOHN BROUGH, Builder and Cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.  
THE creditors of John Brough, whose debts have been contracted since the 18th January 1788, are desired to lodge exact notes of their debts, with affidavits thereon, with Alexander Pitcairn, merchant in Edinburgh, or James Jollie, clerk to the signet, trustees on the sequestrated estate, on or before the 1st February next; certifying to those who neglect to do so, that they will lose any preference.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of the deceased DAVID RIND, To-bequest in Edinburgh, and of DAVID RIND his son.  
THE whole creditors having now acceded to the measures concerted at the meeting, held at Prestons upon the 17th day of July last, and the purchaser being now ready to pay the price of the heritable and moveable subjects, the trustees request that the creditors will give in the grounds of their debts, with oaths upon the verity thereof, to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, one of the trustees, between the 15th and 18th day of February next; immediately after which time the division of the funds will take place, and if any of the creditors are cut out by not complying with this notice, they will have themselves only to blame.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of CHARLES WATSON, Merchant in Alloa.  
JAMES HENDERSON, Writer in Falkirk, trustee for the creditors of the said Charles Watson, requests a general meeting of his whole creditors, by themselves or proxies, within the house of Mrs Wyle, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thursday the 12th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to examine into the state of the trust funds, and claims lodged with the trustee against the same, to fix a day for dividing among the creditors the composition offered by Mr Watson, in as far as the same has been recovered by the trustee, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management thereof.  
Of which the trustee gives this notice to all concerned.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER BIRNIE, Tanner in Aberdeen.  
A general meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Birnie, held at Aberdeen upon the 23d day of January current, for the purpose of choosing an interim-factor upon his sequestrated estate, William Kennedy, advocate in Aberdeen, was unanimously elected into that office; and the creditors appointed the 28th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Patrick Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, for the purpose of choosing a trustee on the said sequestrated estate. And, on application to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, Thursday the 19th day of January current, the said Alexander Birnie's estate was sequestrated, and the same fixed for the public examination of the bankrupt and others acquainted with his affairs. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute of the 3d of his present Majesty. And, in the meantime, it is entreated this notice, to Mr Birnie will pay in their debts to the factor, to save the expense of legal prosecutions.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of JAMES WHITE, Merchant in Aberdeen.  
JOHN EWEN, Merchant in Aberdeen, interim-factor on the sequestrated estate and effects of the said James White, hereby intimates to the said James White's creditors, that a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held within the house of Peter Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 5th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee. And, that upon the application of the said John Ewen to the Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeen, the said Sheriff has named Saturday next, and the Tuesdays of each of the three subsequent weeks, to be set apart for the public examination of the bankrupt, and of his family or others acquainted with his business, in the Sheriff Court house of Aberdeen. JOHN EWEN.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of ROBERT MILLIGAN, Merchant in Dumfries.  
A meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Milligan, held at Dumfries upon the 15th current, William Paton writer in Dumfries, was chosen trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and the trustee's appointment is since confirmed by the Court of Session. The trustee now requests that each of the Creditors as have not lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, will lodge the same with him before 28th day of August next, when the 9th calendar month from the date of the sequestration expires. Those who fail to do so, will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the bankrupt's estate.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
THE trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, merchant in Dundee, have prepared a state of the bankrupt's affairs up to the present date, and a scheme or call dividing the funds now realized among the Creditors, who have lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths to the verity thereof, in terms of the statute. All which will lie at the office of William Walker, writer in Dundee, one of the trustees, for the inspection of all concerned, till Tuesday the 31st day of March next, being twelve calendar months from the date of the sequestration, on which day at twelve o'clock noon, the Creditors are to meet in the house of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, for the purpose of receiving their first dividend, and giving directions as to the future management of the funds. Of all which the trustee gives this public intimation in terms of the act. DUNDEE, Jan. 27 1789.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
A meeting of the creditors of ROBERT FARQUHARSON, Cattle Dealer in Ruthven, held upon the 13th current, for the purpose of naming an interim-factor on his sequestrated estate, John Grant in Farnore, was chosen interim-factor on said sequestrated estate; and the meeting appointed a general meeting of the creditors of the said Robert Farquharson, to be held on Saturday 28th February next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Mortimer, vintner in Keith, in order to choose a trustee thereon. And, on the application of the factor, the Sheriff of Banff named Wednesday 21st current, and the three subsequent Wednesdays, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family, and others acquainted with his affairs, within the Sheriff Court-house at Banff. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute.

BY ADJOURNMENT.  
**AYR AND WIGTON.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 12th of February 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon,  
**THE Lands and Estate of Pinkill,**  
consisting of the following particulars, viz.  
*In the parish of Daily, and shire of Ayr.*

**LOT I.**  
The Forty Shilling Land of PINKILL, and Twenty Shilling Land of AIRD, possessed upon a lease for 19 years, which is current till Whitunday 1803, at the yearly rent of L. 35 0 0  
And the tenant paid of grassum 711.  
2s. which is proved to be equal to an additional rent of 5 17 8  
Total rent, L. 41 17 8

But it will be observed, that this grassum was given for a prolongation of the then current lease, for which a grassum of about 300l. Sterling had been formerly paid.  
**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and they are not saleable, but they are valued, and in money and virtual amount to L. 9 5 7 12ths  
The land hold of the Crown, as come in place of the Bishop of Dunblane, for payment of 0 10 1 2 12ths  
Remains of free rent, L. 32 1 21 3 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 24 years purchase, is 770 1 11 3 12ths  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum, for the time of the lease yet to run, 63 13 2 6 12ths  
Leaving of upset price, L. 706 6 8 9 12ths  
*In the parish of Barr, and shire of Ayr.*

**LOT II.**  
No. 1.—The Twenty Shilling Land of LAGANMO-NY, possessed upon a lease for 19 years, which is current till Whitunday 1804, at the yearly rent of L. 9 0 0  
And the tenant paid of grassum 581.  
12s. which is equal to 4 16 11 8 12ths  
Total rent, L. 13 16 11 8 12ths

**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and there is therefore no deduction on that account. The lands are held of the Crown, as come in place of the Bishop of Dunblane, for payment of 0 7 1  
Remains of free rent, L. 13 9 10 8 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 24 years purchase, is L. 323 17 4  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum for the time of the lease yet to run 54 13 4  
Leaving of upset price, L. 269 4 0

**No. 2.—The Merk Land of DRUMMURCHIE,** possessed on a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1793, at the yearly rent of L. 6 0 0  
And the tenant paid of grassum 511.  
5s. which is equal to 4 4 9 9 12ths  
Total rent, L. 10 4 9 9 12ths

**No. 3.—The Twenty Shilling Land of PYNNANT,** possessed upon a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1798, at the rent of L. 6 0 0  
And the tenant paid of grassum 1351. equal to 10 6 10 4 12ths  
Total rent, 16 6 10 4 12ths

**No. 4.—The Sixteen Shilling and Eightpenny and of FARDENROCH and LITTLE FARDEN,** possessed upon a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1802, at the rent of L. 8 10 0  
And the tenant paid of grassum 1551. equal to 12 16 6  
Total rent, 21 6 6

Gross rent of these three farms, L. 47 18 2 1 12th  
**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and they are not saleable, but they are valued at 5 19 4 5 12ths  
These lands hold blench of the Prince.  
Free rent, L. 41 18 9 8 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 24 years purchase, is L. 1006 11 4  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the above grassums for the time of the leases yet to run, the following sums, viz.  
For Drummurichie, L. 21 10 5 9 12ths  
For Pynnant, 83 18 3 4 12ths  
For Fardenroch and Little Farden, 133 2 5 9 12ths  
In all 240 11 2 10 12ths

Leaving of upset price, L. 766 0 1 2 12ths  
Add the proven value of Lagganmo-ny, as above, 269 4 0  
Total upset price of this lot, L. 1035 4 1 2 12ths  
*In the parish of Girvan, and shire of Ayr.*

**LOT III.**  
The Four Merk Land of PYMONT, alias COUL-SOULL, and Twenty Shilling Land of PENE, now called CAIRNHOUSE and CALDSHORE, possessed on leases for nineteen years, as follows, viz.  
That part of Pymont possessed by Alexander McCaw, on a lease current till Whitunday 1798, at L. 25 0 0  
Grassum, 651. equal to 5 7 6 9 12ths  
Total rent, L. 30 7 6 9 12ths

That part of ditto possessed by Ja. McKie, on a lease current to Martinmas 1797, at L. 14 0 0  
Grassum, 651. equal to 5 2 7 2 12ths  
Total rent, 19 2 7 2 12ths

Cairnhouse, possessed on a lease current to Whitunday 1796, at L. 8 0 0  
Grassum, 151. equal to 1 4 9 10 12ths  
Total rent, 9 4 9 10 12ths

Caldshore, possessed on a lease current to Whitunday 1798, at L. 8 0 0  
Grassum, 101. equal to 0 16 6 7 12ths  
Total rent, 8 16 6 7 12ths

Gross rent of this lot, L. 67 11 6 4 12ths  
**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and they are not saleable, but they are valued, and in money and virtual amount to 9 17 11  
These lands likewise hold blench of the Prince.  
Free rent, L. 57 13 7 4 12ths

The proven value whereof, at twenty-four years purchase, is L. 1384 6 8  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the above grassums, for the time of the leases yet to run, the following sums, viz.  
For Alex. McCaw's possession, L. 44 13 6  
For Ja. McKie's, 41 10 3 6 12ths  
For Cairnhouse, 8 16 5 3 12ths  
For Caldshore, 6 7 5 6 12ths  
101 7 8 3 12ths

Leaving of upset price for this lot, L. 1282 18 11 9 12ths  
**LOT IV.**  
The Fifty Shilling Land of TRO-LORG, including the Lands now called LITTLE TOUN, possessed upon a lease for 19 years current till Whitunday 1793, at the silver rent of L. 9 8 8  
And converted casualties, 2 5 0 3 12ths

Making L. 11 6 8 3 12ths  
Grassum, 1351. equal to 11 3 5  
Total gross rent, L. 22 10 1 3 12ths  
Deduct for teinds, to which the proprietor has no right, and are not saleable, but which are valued at 3 5 10  
These lands likewise hold blench of the Prince.  
Free rent, L. 19 4 3 3 12ths

The proven value whereof, at twenty-four years purchase, is L. 462 2 6  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum for the time of the leases yet to run, 56 13 11 7 12ths  
Leaving of upset price L. 405 8 6 5 12ths

**LOT V.**  
The Thirty Shilling Land of KILPATRICK and Corn Mill thereof, twenty Shilling land of GLENASSIL, ten Shilling land of M'LACHRISTOUN, and thirteen Shilling fourpenny land of CAIRNE, possessed upon a lease for thirty years, current till Whitunday 1804, at the rent of L. 11 13 4  
And for poultry presents, 10 0  
Making L. 14 3 4  
Grassum, 1351. equal to 9 15 1 10 12ths

Gross rent, L. 23 18 5 10 12ths  
Deduct for teinds, to which the proprietor has no right, and are not saleable, but which are valued at 3 8 9  
These lands are likewise held blench of the Prince.  
Free rent, L. 20 9 8 10 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 24 years purchase, is 491 13 0  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum, 110 0 2 2 12ths  
Leaving of upset price L. 381 12 9 10 12ths  
N.B. These lands are at present possessed by a subtenant, who pays a considerable additional rent.

*In the parish of Ballantrae and shire of Ayr.*  
**LOT VI.**  
The Forty Shilling Land of SHALLOCHWRACK, possessed upon a lease for nineteen years, current till Whitunday 1797, at L. 12 0 0  
Grassum 1381. equal to 11 8 4 6 12ths  
Gross rent L. 23 8 4 6 12ths

**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, but they are valued at 3 4 1 11 12ths  
These lands likewise hold blench of the Prince.  
Free rent L. 20 4 3 7 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 24 years purchase, is 485 1 2  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum, for the time of the lease yet to run, 88 3 5 6 12ths  
Leaving of upset price, L. 396 17 8 6 12ths  
*In the parish of Colmonell and shire of Ayr.*

**LOT VII.**  
The Twenty Shilling Land of LOCHANDORNELL, Ten Shilling Land of GLAISTER, and Half Merk Land of ANNIEAN, possessed as follows, viz.  
Lochandornell and Glaister, on a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1800, at L. 27 0 0  
Grassum 2001. equal to 16 18 11 10 12ths  
L. 43 10 11 10 12ths

Anniesan, on a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1796, at 81 Grassum 251. equal to 2 1 4 5 12ths  
L. 45 11 4 5 12ths  
Gross rent of these two farms L. 53 12 4 3 12ths

**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, but they are valued, and in money and virtual, amount to L. 6 1 2 8 12ths  
These lands hold feu of a subject, for the payment of 101. Scots, or 0 16 8  
Free rent, L. 46 14 5 7 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 23 years purchase, is 1074 12 8 5 12ths  
Add for the privilege of purchasing the teinds, valued at 5 years purchase 30 6 1 4 12ths  
Total proven value, L. 1104 18 9 9 12ths  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassums, as follows, viz.

For Lochandornell and Glaister, L. 155 9 1  
For Anniesan, 14 14 9 9 12ths  
Amounting to 170 3 2 9 12ths

Leaving of upset price, L. 934 13 8  
*In the parish of Newcraigh and shire of Wigton.*  
**LOT VIII.**  
The Seven Merk Land of AIRTH-FIELD, possessed upon a lease for 19 years, current till Whitunday 1794, at (in money and converted casualties) L. 12 13 10 3 12ths  
Grassum 5001. equal to 41 7 5 4 12ths  
L. 54 1 3 9 12ths

Gross rent, L. 54 1 3 9 12ths  
**DEDUCTIONS.**  
The proprietor has no right to the teinds, but they are valued at L. 4 6 10  
These lands hold likewise of a subject, or payment of 0 16 8  
Free rent, 48 17 9 9 12ths

The proven value whereof, at 23 years purchase, is 1124 9 8 3 12ths  
Add, for the privilege of purchasing the teinds, valued at 5 years purchase, 21 14 2  
Total proven value, L. 1146 3 10 3 12ths  
But there is deducted, as applicable to the grassum, 239 7 11 3 12ths  
Leaving of free upset price, L. 906 15 11

The tenants of the whole of this estate are bound to pay all public burdens over and above their rents.  
The lands admit of great improvement, particularly those in the parishes of Daily and Girvan, which lie near to abundance of both coal and lime, and are only a very short distance from the harbour of Girvan.  
It is believed that each of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, affords a freehold qualification on returns.

The title deeds, articles of roup and leases, thereof, are in the hands of Mr Bruce, deputy clerk of Session, or in the hands of Andrew Blane, writer to the signet, agent in the sale; and further information may be got by applying to him, or to Robert Graham, writer in Glasgow, the factor.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of February 1789, at six o'clock in the evening.  
**THE South East Part of the Lands of GRANGE of ABERDORNEITHIE,** teinds thereof, and the right of superiority of the lands of Polcaik, in the parish of Bendochy, and county of Perth, held of the Crown, and affording a freehold qualification to vote at elections. The property lands of Grange consist of 162 Scots acres, of excellent soil and warm exposure, situated within three miles of Coupar of Angus, fifteen miles of Perth, and the like distance from Dundee; are possessed by John Smith and Andrew Anderson, tenants, on leases—the one current to 1801, the other, which includes rather more than the half of the lands, defeasible at Martinmas 1790. Rent, L. 66, 7s. 4d. 4 Sterling; and the tenants, over and above, pay the land tax and all other public burdens. Polcaik, which nearly adjoins, is held feu of the proprietor of Grange for six pence Scots of feu duty; but the entry of singular successors is not taxed by the feu right.

For further particulars, apply to Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet, James's Court, Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds and conditions of sale; and to whom such as incline to purchase by private bargain, before the day of roup may apply.

**Estate in Roxburghshire to Sell.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon.  
**THE Lands and Barony of HUNTHILL,** with the Teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh. This estate contains eleven hundred acres of land, and there is about 600 of these acres capable of the highest cultivation, the soil being partly adapted for turnip, and partly for wheat crop. The present yearly rent of the farms under lease is, L. 290 0  
Parks in the proprietor's possession 40 0  
Total, L. 330 0

Deduct minister's stipend, L. 1 13  
School salary, 0 5  
1 18  
Net rent, L. 328 2  
But the farms being mostly in a state of nature, may be expected to advance considerably when the leases expire. There is a modern Mansion House upon the estate, fit to accommodate a large family, which, with betwixt 30 and 40 acres of inclosed land adjacent to the house, and in the proprietor's possession, may be immediately entered to. The full grown wood upon the estate is valuable, and the young plantations extensive, the things alone yielding a considerable sum yearly. There is also an extensive Moss, producing excellent peats, for which there is a ready market in the town of Jedburgh, which is only a mile distant, and where there is a good butcher market twice a week; and for great are the appearances of coal in the estate, that colliers are at present making trials at the expense of the county.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Hunthill, or to Mr Riddell, writer to the signet, George Square, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title deeds and title deeds may be seen, and with whom any person inclining a private bargain may treat betwixt and the day of sale.  
N.B. Mr Rutherford's servants at Hunthill will show the boundaries of the estate.

**BY ADJOURNMENT.**  
**Judicial Sale of Lands in Aberdeenshire.**  
*Upset price still further reduced.*  
To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of February 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon,  
THE remaining part of the Lands and Estate which belonged to Alexander Achyndachy of Kincairgie, viz.  
**THE TOWN and LANDS of**  
Civildy, Muirhead, Achredachy, Beddelillock, Meiklehaugh, and Mill thereof, with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig, and the shire of Aberdeen. The proven yearly rent of these lands is 129 l. 11 s. 2 d. 1 12th Sterling, which, at twenty-five years purchase, is 3238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4 12ths Sterling—but, on different applications to the Courts, is now reduced to 2870 l. Sterling, which is to be the upset price.

These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement, and, being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.  
The title deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of the roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, deputy-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to John Gordon, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale, or to William Nicoll, advocate, Aberdeen.